इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में तालिबान समर्थक और पाकिस्तान समर्थक आतंकवादियें का बयान आया है कि उनका निशाना कश्मीर नहीं है बल्कि उनका निशाना दिल्ली है। दिल्ली में जो शरणार्थी आज रह रहे हैं उनको भी टारगेट कर सकते हैं कि वे यहां पर इस व्यवस्था में रह रहे हैं क्योंकि वे तालिबान के विरोध में यहां पर आए थे। उसके साथ-साथ सिख और हिंदू कम्युनिटी के बहुत सारे लोग जो अफगानिस्तान को इस हालात में छोड़कर पाकिस्तान में आकर रुके हुए हैं उनके पास प्रापर डाक्यूमेंट्स नहीं हैं। भारत में प्रवेश नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उनको भारत में लाने के लिए और उनकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए क्या कोई उपाय ढूंढे जा रहे हैं?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, उनकी छानबीन करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Terror unleashed by militant outfits in J and K

* 43. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: †
SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent reign of terror unleashed by militant outfits in Jammu and Kashmir to enforce their dictates such as those requiring wearing of veils (burqas) by Muslim women, separate seats for males and females in buses, wearing of bindis by Hindu women and wearing of yellow dupattas by Sikh women;

(b) if so, whether the militants throw add on the faces of women not observing these dictates; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction to this sort of cultural invasion and fundamentalism perpetrated by the militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) According to the available information, a lesser known

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Yadlapati Venkat Rao.

militant outfit "Lashkar-e-Jabar", supported behind-the-scenes by a few other outfits like Dukhatarn-e-Milat, issued public dictates in Jammu and Kashmir to regulate the 'dress code' for women of different religions. In order to lend credibility to their dictate, two incidents of throwing acid on women/girls took place on 6.8.2001 and 8.8.2001.

However, the incidents of acid-throwing as well as the call for imposition of a 'dress code' for women were condemned by people from all walks of life. Sensing the public mood and outcry, many militant outfits disassociated themselves from this move.

According to the report of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the campaign of Laskhar-e-Jabar has completely fizzled out having received no support from the people. Nevertheless, the police and security personnel are maintaining a strict vigil, particularly at public places where women generally congregate.

SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: Mr. Chairman. Sir, my question relates to the reign of terror unleashed by the militant outfits in Jammu and Kashmir. The faces of two innocent girls were disfigured for life only because they dared to dress, as they wanted to. Acid was thrown on their faces under the guise that Islam decries an unveiled face. I understand, there is no Islamic compulsion for women to cover their faces. I would like to know the action proposed to be taken to inform the masses about the tenets of Islam and tell them that what is being imposed is not in keeping with the teachings of the Koran, and to sec that such criminal acts of violence are checked by the State with a stringent hand?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, the hon. Member is right in saying so. Action has been taken against the culprits of these two incidents. Actually this particular campaign, cultural invasion sort of a thing, which was backed by Dukhatarn-e-Milat and Jamait-c-Islami, started in 1990. But, even the militant outfits, terrorist outfits and the general public in Jammu and Kashmir did not respond to it, did not accept it. Except these two incidents of throwing of acid in isolation, no other incident has taken place. This was condemned by all persons, all sections of the society in Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir Government also started propaganda about it.

These challenges were met by better vigilance at places wherever women used to gather and also by issuing leaflets. Ultimately, they have succeeded. This movement which was started in 1990 has completely fizzled out. There is no sign of such a movement.

SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: I would like to know whether compulsory covering of face is not an attack on women's right to dress. What steps has the Government taken to ensure that women have freedom and right to dress as they want and are not cowed down by the dress code imposed by the militants and the religious groups?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, I have already answered that putting up of bindi, wearing a dupatta of a particular colour and wearing a burqa, all these things were started. But this campaign did not spread and did not catch the imagination of the people. The people condemned it. They denounced it. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir also started propaganda, which received a very good response from the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Ultimately, the movement has fizzled out. The people know about it. Now there is no danger or apprehension of this sort of invasion or this sort of terrorism spreading in Jammu and Kashmir at all.

SHRI CM. IBRAHIM: Sir, as compared to 1996-97 and 1997-98, suddenly there is an increase in violence in Jammu and Kashmir. Does the hon. Minister agree with it? If the violence has increased, what is the reason? I would like to know whether the Central Government has taken into confidence the Government of Jammu and, Kashmir for dealing with these types of things. Apart from putting pressure from this side, what kind of social contacts has the Central Government tried to establish so far? When elections were conducted, there was 58 per cent polling and not a single incident of violence was reported. Why is there such a change? What is the reason?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, militancy and terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir has been there for over a decade. There have been ups and downs. But it seems that ever since the change of Government in 1999 in our neighbouring

country, there has been a concentrated effort on the part of the new Government to promote terrorism and these incidents. It is this which has led to it. Then came the Kargil war. The Kargil defeat also encouraged them further to pursue the same direction. But, gradually, we have succeeded in mobilising international opinion all over the world and containing militancy on the ground. Lately, the 11th September incidents of New York and Washington have completely convinced the world that what India was saying for all these years is correct.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the context of militant activities in Jammu and Kashmir, certainly, there has been a spurt recently, and we have to be very cautious. But I would like to draw the attention of-the hon. Home Minister to a statement in today's newspapers on behalf of Hizbul Mujahideen. It is a very interesting statement. The Hizbul Mujahideen has stated (a) that the foreign terrorists should really not have any political role in Jammu and Kashmir and (b) that they are going to float a political party and that they are prepared for talks. Now, I am aware that, last year, we did make an effort. We had the Ramzan ceasefire, which was subsequently extended; of course, this did not yield any favourable result. Would the Home Minister be good enough to tell the House, in the light of the post-Taliban, now, situation, whether there is an opening for some creative dialogue at any level, whether it is with the Huriyat—obviously, the National Conference is in power there, and one has to talk with them—or, as you did last time, with some representatives of Hizbul and other militant organisations? I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to respond appropriately to such an opening, because it does seem to me from my experience of this whole situation, that the possibility of a new political opening within the next few weeks is there. And, if such a possibility arises, will the Government respond positively to it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Member, who belongs to Jammu and Kashmir, has drawn attention to a statement made by Hizbul Mujahideen. Lwill certainly look at it and examine it. I would like to emphasise that one of the essential components of the Government's approach to the problems of Jammu and Kashmir is the willingness to

discuss and negotiate issues with any,organisation which is prepared to lay down arms and come to the negotiating table. Therefore, if any such organisation says that, irrespective of its past, we will, certainly, examine the proposal.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन': माननीय सभापति जी, प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि पोशाक संहिता को नियमित करने के लिए उग्रवादी संगठनों ने सार्वजनिक आदेश जारी किया और उस की विश्वसनीयता को बरकरार रखने के लिए 6-8-2001 और 8-8-2001 को महिलाओं और छात्राओं पर तेजाब फेंकने कि घटनाएं हुई और फिर यह भी कहा गया है कि जनता के मिजाज और विरोध को भांपते हुए कई उग्रवादी गुटों ने अपने को इस कार्यवाही से अलग कर लिया। महोदय, सिर्फ यह कहकर सरकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं हट सकती है। जम्मू-कश्मीर कि स्थिति को देखते हुए कोई भी उग्रवादी संगठन अगर इस तरह के आदेश जारी करते हैं और उन के अनुक्रम में वहां हुई कोई तेजाब फेंकने कि घटनाओं कि स्थिति में जनता के मन में विश्वास पैदा न करके हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी से अलग नहीं हट सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि उग्रवादियों के ऐसे आदेश जारी करने के बाद जनता के मन में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए क्या सरकार सख्ती के साथ कदम उठाएगीं?

इस से पहले भी मैने यह बात कही है कि न सिर्फ उग्रवादी संगठनों ने बल्कि वहां के जनरल मास ऑफ पीपुल ने, जनरल लोगों ने, आम आदमी ने इस बात की निन्दा की है। महोदय, जहां तक सरकार का ताल्लुक है सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग नहीं रही है बल्कि सरकार ने वहां पैम्फलेट बांटे, जहां-जहां महिलाएं इकट्ठी होती थीं वहां विजिलेंस ज्यादा रखी, इंटेलिजेंस को स्ट्रांग किया और वहां कोई ऐसा दूसरा वाकया नहीं हुआ, यह इस बात की शहादत है, इस बात का सबूत है कि सरकार ने इंतजाम किए व प्रोपेगेंडा किया। मान्यवर, जो बातें की गयीं उन के बारे में ऑनरेबल मैम्बर पहले कह रहे थे कि इस्लाम में ऐसी चीजें नहीं हैं बल्कि इस्लाम में ऐसी चीजें मना की गयी हैं, इस बात पर बल दिया है और यह बताया गया कि लोगों ने इस बात को पसंद नहीं किया। उस पर कार्यवाही भी की गयी, इंटैलीजेंस भी कलेक्ट की गयी और जहां-जहां महिलाएं इकट्ठी होती हैं वहां ज्यादा पुलिस तैनात की गयी ताकि आइंदा ऐसी घटनाएं न हों। महोदय, उसके बाद इन दो घटनाओं के अलावा कोई और घटना वहां नहीं हुई है, यह सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही का सबूत है।

MIRZA ABDUL RASHID: Sir, an outfit called Lashkar-e-Toiba, consisting of foreign terrorists, was involved in the incidents of acid throwing and thej also imposed the dress code on women. However,

people from all walks of life condemned this. Of course, now, this outfit has almost fizzled out. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when terrorism is on the increase on the Line of Actual Control and under the given situation where the desperate Talibans could be pushed into our territory...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Holding a meeting of Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana

* 44. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA:

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to hold a meeting- with Pynjab and Haryana Chief Ministers to sort out the issues of Chandigarh and other related matters in near future; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of India would like the concerned State Governments to resolve their differences over the issue of Chandigarh and other related matters amicably and would be willing to help in the matter.

Identification of affected areas of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of DPAP

* 45. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drought prone districts and blocks in Andhra Pradesh have been identified for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP);

(b) if so.'the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present status of DPAP in these areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The drought prone